eat of the back window. Capt. Dackson said no one need be slarmed, that he came not to melest or touch the pells, but that he gave notice to any and every Missourian pre-sent, to leave the town in twenty minates or he would

arrest them.

They were very scarce long before this; they had not left the city, but were "housed." John Culhoun, in company with the Deputy United States Marshal, went post maste to Fort Leavenworth and induced General Harney to despatch one hundred United States troops to defend the polls. The troops arrived at half past 4, under command of Captain Marchant. Twenty men were placed immediately in frost of the window where the tailots were taken, and the balance were stationed around the corner of the Planters' House.

mers' House.

More and the United States on as he heard the United States open had arrived, marched his company immediately in at of them, when the United States troops gave three try cheers for the citizen soldiery. The compliment ag returned, Captain Marchant remarked that he did greturned, Captain Marchant remarked that he did come down here to fight free State men. It is almost tiled fact that if the government troops were ordered re on the free State men they would immediately go to the citizens' side. They are almost all with the State side. Calhoun staid at the fort, and is there. While I am writing, 10 o'clock at night, the State men are marching by with drum and ife. P. M.—Have just returned from witnessing the burn-of the efficy of Join Calhoun. It was burnt in front he Planters' House, where his son and daughter—a pretty lady of twenty—board. It a pro slavery man could be seen, not a word was against the procedure, and when the effigy blazed lighting the whole atmosphere, the guns of the free men were seen pointed at every window in the miters."

see they have polled two or three thousand votes, for a population of about one hundred and twenty.

If a population of about one hundred and twenty, one as a from the West give some additional returns from as., The Occidental Messenger, (pro-slavry,) pubd at Independence, Mo., of the 26th inst. has the fol-

on the average and a part of the convention required as qualification for voters, except being in the Territory on the day of election; hence there was a pretty heavy smigration of outsiders, and all who offered themselves were permitted to vote. The vote at the two precincts above were nearly all for the constitution with slavery. One hundred and sightly six votes to the two precincts. hove were nearly all for the constitution with slavery, me bundred and eighty-six votes were cast at Wyandotte-eighty-six for slavery and one hundred against slavery. Report states that a bloody conflict was enacted a Leavenworth. The free soil party took possession of the polis, which led to a difficulty. The latter bance, when they were fired upon by some of the mob. The troops returned the fire, killing tree men and wounding others. The disturbance was then suppressed. We also heard of lighting and bloodshed near Fort Scott a few days before the election, between the two parties, in consequence of

able to get the particulars of the origin of the difficulties above mentioned, and only give the current rumers.

Since the above was in type we have receive ! a Leavenworth paper published after the election, which speaks at a good deal of excitement, but no difficulty occurred between the United States troops and citizens. Several Missurians were arrested for illegal voting, and held to bail in the sum of \$500. A city watchman was killell on Monday night by some person unknown. On Tuesday all was enset in the city.

ery.

W. S. WELLS, Adm.

CIVIL WAR IN BOURBON COUNTY-EXCITING DEBATES IN CONVENTION.
[Correspondence of the St Louis Democrat.]
DONDIAN, Dec. 24—9 A. M.
express messenger from Lawrence we have just re-

By express messenger from Lawrence we have just recived the following despatch:—
A civil war is raging in Bourbon county. The proslavery men last week commenced a series of persecutions and prosecutions of the free State men. Several
bouses were burnt down. The free State men organized
a vigilance committee and arrested several of the marauders. In no case, however, did they inflict other or more
than the usual penalties of a court of law—no personal
panishments were inflicted. Missourians came over to
assist the pro-slavery men. They arrested three of them
—noe the Rev. Mr. Tewart, whom they threatened to
hang and imprisoned in Fort Scott. The free State men
rallied. A scout party of fifteen came upon a body of
lissourians near Barnville, a town near Fort Scott, eighty

Missourians near Barniville, a town near Fort Scott, eighty strong, who gave them chase. Five free State men were captured, making in all eight prisoners.

Additional free State men assembled. The United States Marshal came down on them with a force of eighty men, and demanded their unconditional surrender. The free State men replied to this demand, as the party advanced, by a volley of musket bails. The fire was returned. The conflict lasted an hour. The posse retreated to a distance, and finally fled in disorder. One man on their side was killed, two mortally wounded; the United States Marshal dangerously injured. The free State men received no damage. angerously injured. The free State men received no amage. Colonel Phillips, of the militia, was sent by I and to com-

ound. The troops were within twelve miles of him, francing to drive him from his position. His men held ceuncil, and resolved to fight the dragoons it they tacked them. Lane cordially endorsed their action. Be remembered that lane is now the kajor-General of the gaired militis, and is therefore protected by law. A ght is probable. I will send more minute news by anders measurer.

B remembered that I ame is now the Major-General of the legalized militia, and is therefore protected by law. A light is probable. I will send more minute news by another messenger.

The Lawrance boys went up to Lecompton to-day and demanded of Denver the arms seized by the dragoons frem the emigrant train which came in under Eldridge. He was unwilling to restore them, but seeing that they would be forcibly taken if he did not consent, finally agreed to Seliver them up. The boys returned with them last night—20 sabres and 176 muskies and carbines, in good order and condition.

The Convention now in session has had exciting debates all day. The Committee on Resolutions disagreed and presented three reports.

The majority report, signed by seven members, disapproves of voting for State officers under Mrs. Cunningham's constitution.

The first minority report (signed by Mr. Vaughan, of the Leavenworth Times, and another delegate) recommends that a full state taket be nominated.

The third, signed by James Redgath alone, recommends that the election be participated in for the purpose of destroying the Lecompton conspiracy; that no man be nominated for any office under the who will not pledge himself not to put it in operation; that the Topeka constitution be made a test of fealty to the free State party; that the Legislative Assembly repeal the eatire border rufflan code at once, and then adjourn rine die. Mr. Thatcher elequently supported his (the maprity) report, Mr. Vaughan advocated his plan, also, in a happy effort. Governor Robinson is in favor of voting, Judge Conway, Colonel Phillips, Judge Schuyler, and others, took the wance side. Mr. Respath said they could nominate Capitan sold her would kill the Lecompton iniquity where it was conceived—ait Washington. He could nominate Capitan John Brown, of Ossawattonie, for governor, and men equally pointed to all other minor offices.

The most raifeal and revolutionary speeches have been made to day, and received with great applanue. The revolutionary spirit is awa

May God defend the right! LEGISLATIVE REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE LECOMP.

The following is a copy of the concurrent resolutions manimously adopted by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, on the 23d of December, remonstrating against the acceptance by Congress of the Lecompton constitution: Hon acceptance by the solution in analition to the consti-

Frankle and Jorat Rischtton in Relation to the corest string frames at Lie of the assess terminally of the people living in nine-been of the thirty-eight counties of the Territory, availing themselves of a law which enabled them to obstruct and defeat a fair expression of the popular will, dit, by the odicus and oppressive application of the proprietors and partian machinery of said law, procure the return of the whole number of the defeates of the Constitutional Convention recently assembled at Locumpton. And whereas, by reason of the defective proxisions of said law, in connection with the neglect and misconduct of the authorities charged with the execution of the same, the people living within the remaining nineteen counties of the Territory were not permitted to return delegates to read Convention, were not recognized in its organization, or in any other scape beard or felt in its defiberations; and whereas, it is an axiom in political ethics that the people cannot to deprive of their rights by the negligence or misconduct of public effects; and whereas, a minority—to wit, twenty eight only of the sixty members of said Convention – have attempted by an unworthy contributed in invention to the propose of the Territory a constitution without consulting their whenes and against their will; and whereas, the members of said Sonvention have refused to submit their action for the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory, and a thus will of nine tenths.

of the voters thereof, and whereas, the action of a frag-ment of said Convention, representing, as they did, a small minority of the voters of the Territory, repudiates and crushes out the distinctive principle of the "Nebraska-Kansas act," and violates and tramples under foot the rights and the sovereignty of the people; and whereas, from the foregoing statement of facts, it clearly appears that "the people have not been left free to form and regu-late their dom site institutions is their ewn way," but, on the contrary, at every stage in the anomalous proceedings resided, they have been provented from so doing—be it, therefore.

therefore, Researced, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Kansas Ferritory, That the people of Kansas being opposed to said constitution, Congress has no rightful power under it to admit said Territory into the Union as a State and the representatives of said people de hereby, in their name and on their behalf, solemnly protest against such admission.

and the representatives of said people de hereby, in their name and on their behalf, selemnly protest against such admission.

Resolved, That such action on the part of Congress would, in the judgment of the members of this Legislative Assembly, be an entire abandonment of the doctrine of non-intervention in the affairs of the Territory, and a substitution in its stead of Congressional intervention, in behalf of a minority engaged in a disreputable attempt to defeat the will and violate the rights of the majority.

Resolved, That the people of Ransas Territory claim the right, through a legal and fair expression of the will of a majority of her citizens, to form and adopt a constitution for themselves.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Territory be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the Confidence who are resolutions to the President of the House of Representatives, and to the delegate in Congress from the Territory.

THE NEW ELECTON LAW, J.N. 4.

The following statute was passed by the late Legislature of Kansas, and statute was passed by the late Legislature of Kansas, and statute was passed by the late Legislature of Kansas, and statute was passed by the late Legislature of Kansas, and statute was passed by the late Legislature of Kansas, and the legislature Assembly of Kansas.

ea February 19. A. D. 1857. An Act to provide for an election on the submission of the Lecompton constitution.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Ferritory of Kansas, as follows:

Sec. 1.—That an election shall be held on the first Monday in January. A. D. 1858, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M., at which all the loss of fide male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, over twenty one years of age, who are citizens of the United States, or who have declared (on eath) their intention to become such, and who shall have resided in said Territory thirty days next preceding said election, and ten days in the county wherein said perious offer by vote may vote for the ratification or rejection of the constitution, adopted by the late Constitutional Convention. It Lecompton, organized under the act of the 19th of February, A. D. 1857, entitled "An act to provide for the taking of a census and election of delegates to a Convention." The voting shall be by ballot, as follows.—Those voting for said constitution with the words, "For the constitution framed at Lecompton, with shavery," and those voting for the constitution with the words, "For the constitution framed at Lecompton, with shavery," and those voting for the constitution framed at Lecompton, without slavery?" and those voting against the constitution shall cast a ballot with the words, "For the constitution framed at Lecompton, without slavery?" and those voting against the constitution shall cast a ballot with the words, "Against the constitution framed at Lecompton, without slavery?" and those voting for the constitution that the constitution is an analysis of the constitution framed at Lecompton, without slavery? and those voting against the constitution shall cast a ballot with the words, "Against the constitution framed at Lecompton, without slavery?" and those voting against the constitution shall cast a ballot with the words, "Against the constitution framed at Lecompton, without slavery?" and those

and the judges who are to hold the elections in the several precincts.

Sec. 4. Before opening the polls for receiving votes the judges of elections shall be duly sworn to a fathful performance of their duties. They shall provide suitable ballot boxes for the reception of the ballots, and shall appoint two clerks, who shall also be sworn to keep each a faithful record of all the names of persons depositing their votes with said judges. At the closing of the polls the judges shall count and preserve the ballots, and certify at the bottom of the list of voters the number of votes cast, in each of the forms prescribed in the second-section of this act, which certificate shall be attested by the cierks. One of the lists of voters has certified shall be deposited with one of the commissioners provided for in this act, which commissioners provided for in this act,

and voting, or the name of any person not entitled to vote, or shall knowingly certify to a false list of voters, or shall otherwise make or certify to any false returns, knowing the same to be false, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one, nor more than five years.

Sec. 7. In all offences arising under any of the provisions of this act, the Probate Judges of the several counties shall have exclusive and original jurisdiction, and shall have exclusive and original jurisdiction, and shall have the same power in summoring juries, and in all matters appertaining to the arrest, trial, conviction and punishment of such offenders as are now by law vested in the District Courts in cases of felony: Provided, that if any Probate Judge shall refuse to issue writs, or in any manner to proceed under this act, the proceedion may be instituted before the Probate Court of any adjoining county.

Sec. 8. All acts and parts of acts, conflicting with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. The passage of this act shall be taken and deem.

Sec. 9. The passage of this act shall be taken and deemed sufficient notice for the holding of said election.

Sec. 10. Any person not legally authorized by the foregoing provisions of this act, who shall cast his vote at the election herein provided for, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred deliars, or shall suffer imprisonment bot more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 11. All officers provided by the provisions of this act receive such compensation as may hereafter be provided by law.

Sec. 12. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Dec. 17, 1857.

NEWS FROM KANSAS VIA WASHINGTON. Washington, Jan. 1, 1868.

The following are extracts of letters received in this

Washington, Jan. 1, 1868.

The following are extracts of letters received in this city this evening, direct from Kansas:—

Vesterday was the day for voting upon the Leconspton constitution. About 250 votes were cast, more than half of which were from Missouri. The challenging process consisted of the following question: "Are you an inhabitant of this Territary?" In most cases the answer was "Yes," and the vote was received. In some instances the answers would be, "I am for the present." Such persons would be asked "Where do you reside?" which generally elicited the answer, "In Missouri." Then the vote would be rejected.

Things went on in this way until about 12 o'clock M., when the number crossing the river, from Missouri kept increasing—some thirty or forty crossing at a time.

A meeting of the citizens was called and a committee of about 20 were appointed to go on board thaterry beat to ascertain every man's business who crossed, and some four or five Missourians who half, voted were arrested und confined in the Mayor's office. The next movement on the part of the citizens of Leavenworth was to proceed to the warehouse of A. B. Miller, the pro-ciavery ruffler, whe led the mob lust August that murdered Roborts and shot Golding and Bahop, where were stored a large number of shot guns, stolen from free State men during the troubles of 1856. These arms were scient, when the citizens marched in military order to the polls, but the Missourians and friends of the constitution had left. By this time the troups arrived from the fort and formed in the immediate vicinity of the poits, and the free State men, with their arms were drawn up in military order in front of them, when both bodies saluted each other in the most friendly manner. The troops, finding that there was no need for their services, the free State men being amply able to protect the town, returned to the fort.

In the evening the free State men burnt Calkon in effigy in front of the Piantors' Hotel, where he was stopping. Fearing that they might burn hi

with a reform Missouri.

Another writer, under date of Alathe, December 22, anys:

"At the Shawnee precinct in this county, where the actual voters do not exceed fifty, there were five hundred votes east for the constitution. Here they were not quite so bold, and only pelled fifty-seven, which is only about twice as many as there are pro-alavery voters."

Appearance indicate an attempt at a wholesale invasion on the 4th of January on the occasion of the election of State officers under the Lecompton constitution, and war may be the result. We are all looking with intense interest to the action of Congress with regard to the Lecompton swindle, as upon it our course must depend.

Another correspondent writes under date of Lawrence, Dec. 22, 1457.—

"A body of free State men, numbering about one bundred men, have gone up to Lecompton to-day, "armed and equipped as the law directs," to retake the arms scheel by the troops from Colonel Eddridge's party has season. They will take them "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." The movement has been freely taked of for a day or two past. There are no troops at Lecompton but Deriver may resist the Lawrence boys with Lecompton yolunteers. He had better not. We are anxiously awanting intelligence from the southern part of the Ferritory. A party that went from here to Fort Scott last Friday morning has not yet been heard from. The fact of G. W. Clark's death is pretty well ambuticated and generally believed here. If he had lived in a community where there are no Lecompton, and justice at Fort Scott. Gen. Land is there."

Our people are civided as to the policy of two whether at Fort Scott. Gen. Land is there."

Our people are civided as to the policy of two whether are policy in the wind and policy. The interest is talked of for that day.

P. S.—The "boys" have returned from Lecompton with the norms. Deriver gave them up, they also all the present diff.

culties are settled. There is no objection to that, as we have arms enough for all practical purposes.

Another correspondent, under date of icavenworth, Dec. 28, any —

"The Free State Nominating Convention assembled at Lawrence yesterday, and their programme is to dominate every officer who wise elected last summer under the Topeka constitution, from Marcus J. Parrot down."

One of the men shot here on Minday night was Henry Jehnhon. He has since died of his wounds. He leaves a wife and two children residing in the miserior of Ohio.

Our Boston Corresponden Borron, Jan. 2, 1858.
Meeting of the Massachusetts Legislature and State of Par-ties in that Booy—The Judge Dring Case—Congressional

Nominations. The Legislature of Massachusette will meet on Wednes

day next, Jan. 6, the latest day on which it can meet according to adjournment. The session is looked forwar formations are expected to follow from its action, and some subjects of general account will be brought up in its The Banks marty; or American republicans, have entire

control of both chembers, and with a margin broad enough to allow of considerable loss and retremain powerful. The House of Representatives meets for the first time as based on districts, the word system, after heting more than 220 years, coming with the existence of the Legislature that was chosen in 1866, when the Frement ternado went over the State. The whole number o ancient system. Of these the Banks party have 160, or exactly two thirds: 'The democrats claim 42, which would leave 38 for the pure Americans, or debris of the ones powerful Know Nothing party; but as that party is broken up, some of its members, among the representatives may quietly range themselves among the Banks men, and so swell their strength in the House. There is no induce-ment for them to continue their organization, and the vicget a few of the Americans, out not many, as there is no possible motive for politicians in this State to join them while things continue in their present confused condition about pariotal affairs. Until something definite is known shout My. Douglas's murgoes, men are not likely to enist under the democratic standard.

Mr. Charles Hale, editor of the Boston Daily

pertiser, is named for the Speakership. He is one of the Boston members of the House, and as the gentleman who was Speaker in 1856 and 1857 so now a member of the Senate, perhaps his prospects may be pronounced good; but then Baston has had the Spenker ship for two years, and the country may lack for it. The most prominent members of the new Siste government are from the visinity of the capital-the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Treasurer—and the provinces may not be content with being foobed off with a few places of small political consequence, such as the Lieutenant Governorship, that of Secretary of State, and that of Auditor. The Speakership given to them would do something to restore the balance, now considerably distirbed.
They are the more entitled to it because it is expected that the Presidency of the Sanate will be claimed for some one living hard by Boston, if not by a Boston an. Boston bha a capacious swallow where offices are concerned.

Several gentlemen, but note of any weight as poli

Mr. Wendell T. Davis, of Greenfield, so noted for his con-pert of that sublime project, the boring of the Hoose Mountain, has been announced a candidate for the office of Sergeant at-Arms; but he too will find a Bostonian in his sergent M-arms; but he too will find a Bostonian is his path—Mr. Stevens, the present mountent—who was chosen many years ago, and who has been continued in office through all changes of parties, a sort of institution, as it were, and who is really a most meritorious official. The House contains a number of experienced public men. The democrats will have the advantage of bring led by General Chahing, who, having at instabandoned all hope of office from the national administration, is about to direct his attention to have and local points; inthe Sid. Webster being his partner in the one, but not in the other. Judge Morton will head the Americans, should they choose to maintain their distinct Sid. Webster being his partner in the cae, but not in the other. Sadge Morton will head the Americans, should they choose to maintain their distinct organization; that is, he was elected as an American, and will make his first appearance in the biose at almost fourscore, in opposition to the party that he so long led. The republicans histor for leaders Mr. Roskweit, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. Anorew, but Mr. Rockweit is a little disconted, as he hoped to be Governor, and it would seem, sturing defeat, in 1858, to have find a fair claim to the office. Mr. Andrew, also is scarcely reliable as a party leader, as he is n man of independent thought, and will not an amid to dictation. His feedings take him to the side of the straight republicans, and is name a an away found on the anti-shavery side of any case that comes before our courts involving the reliations of master and slave. He is, in brief, as near to being a Carristonianes a lawys and a man of sense well can be. It was in contemplation, at one time, to run him far Attornay seneral on the flanks takef, but the project was dropped, for the reason, it was hinted, that his mirrason would be likely to endanger the whole ticket. This, if true, will not contribute to make him more amenable to party describe, for though the cares not for office, he must be a very straine sort of a man fines not affected by seglect or proscripton.

Mr. Rockwed and Mr. Andrew have both been maned for the Speakership, the object heing their conclusion, but as only one of them can get it, and per upe reliation of taking them from the Bort to be self stilled in the clark.

is that the abliest ratical republican in the bione debuild be from Boston.

Mr. Duman, if from Haverhill, and used to be a mounter in the form white times. He will have tendeficiable in income in the House, though among its members he bas many superiors, who, however, hate not successied in making themselves known to the public.

The senate is Bankery in the proportion of more than four to one, and perhaps all but three or four of its forty members ought to be put drive in among the superiors of the Governor elect, though serve in all were elected as his opponents; but all save the two or three demonratic members—gentlemen from tork, and Himerick, and Calway, for they owe their election to the "Broton Tall at the berts—will probable fall and her with the Banks President of the Sunda Rad and Landers, and the Banks President of the Sunda Rad and Landers, and the Banks President of the Sunda Rad and Landers, and the Banks President of the Sunda Rad and Landers, the Landers well to the "Ensex" junto", as to the "Baston clayer." He does not succeed well as a presiding officer, he talents being rather suited to scholastic than to practically. He would be a very agreeable life of Colonel French, in 1836, by which he made as few thousands. Mr. Cox, Ciert of the Sanata, will have to reture, for, though het year he was rande use of to effect Mr. Uphan's election, he is not succeed well as a president proton for half a century. Such a party is best conclusion by berrying its remains in the next and contributed by berrying its remains in the next and contributed by berrying its remains in the next and contributed by berrying its remains in the next and contributed by berrying its remains in the next and contributed by berrying its remains in the next and contributed by berrying the remains of the success of a peculiar character, on the whole favorable to bits appeared on the norther of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the surface. Mr. Banks will enter upon office under the billing to the surface of

the more lewering members of his own party. Ferhaps they may not be found so obsequious as they are relied upon being. By absenting themselves from the Hense on the taking of the vote they would compel half the republican members to declare virtually that beretofore they had been persecuting the Judge only because in that way they could best annoy Gov. Gardner.

The levers of excitement are decirous that some members of the opposition sheald carry out their threat of bringing before the Legislature the charge, correctly made everywhere else, that a distinguished public man took 210,000, by way of bribe, while a member of Congress, for getting the turn changed. This \$10,000 is supposed to have been taken out of the large sum, \$30,000, of which mention is made in the report of the committee to examine into the affairs of the Middlesex Company as having been expended among the politicians. A great deal is said on the subject in conversation, and two or three of our papers are constantly alluding to it in ely ways, which are really more infurious than are the most direct charges. The forliest and most injurious calcumnies are those which are instrumed and which the calcumniated cannot grasp, nor crush the calcumniators.

The republicant of No. 7 have nominated Daniel W. Gooch to succeed Mr. Banks in Congress. He is a lawyer and a young man. The democrats have put up George Ceborn.

OUR FONCE CORNESS ONDERCE.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, NOV. 27, 1857.

City Improvements and Sugar Profits—Structure of the Crop of Las: Section-Prospects of This Year's Viela-The First Canes Cut- Nate of the Slave Population-Bury

ing Freedom and How the Free Negroes Live, de.
The district of which Pence is the centre, in common with the surrounding segar raising islands, has very materially been influenced by the high prices and specia ative movement that the article has enjoyed during th est season. In a city not containing many thousand in habitants upwards of a hundred houses have been either remodeled or built entirely new. Many a rough shouty is now replaced by a long, low, stone structure, which covered by an attic, and in some instances even by

account story.

Last season produced in the district of Pouce 24,000 hogsheads of segar. The summer provious furnished 9,000 bogsheads more than this, or 33,000, and yet the profits of the former far surpassed those of the The andden fall in the price of sugars in the United State did not come very heavily upon the planters, who generally sell the crop on the spot, and rarely ship on the own account. The merchants in the harbor suffered in some cases severely, but generally speaking at the time of the panic and the sudden and heaviest fall the stock on

some cases severely, but generally speaking at the time of the panic and the sudden and heaviest fall the stock on hand was small.

The present crop is abundant, and promises very well. Already some small patches are ready to be cut, but the greater part is still young, and until within a week suffering from a want of rain. The last few days, however, has furnished an abundance of water, and the crop looks very well. The came tops, which seven or eight days ago seemed to be, on the higher lands of almost every plantation, of a slight tinge of yellow, have resumed their most externed color.

On the 24th lost, the first cance of the season were curried to the mill for crushing. Others will soon follow, and the harbor, which at present is very dell, will be crowded with American shipping. At present there is but one American vessel to port.

The district of Pones contains between nine and ten thousant inhabitants, a tride upwards of me hundred plantations, and furnishes one third of the sugar shipped from the island of Potto Rico. Cane land is worth about three hundred dollars an acre, and has been sold in small parcels as high as five hundred dolars. The sold, in places, is very rich. I vasted yesterday a small plantations and ten dollars an acre, and header which the small plantations.

from the island of Porto Rico. Cane land is worth about three budged tollars an acre, and has been sold in small parcels as high as two hundred dollars. The soil, in places, is yerr rich. I visited yesterday a small plantation having one hundred and filtern acres under cultivation.

Since the bavice reade by the cholera in 1856 state labor has become both scarce and high. Five years ago an active, well built fellow could be purchased for three hundred dollars, he would now command eight hundred dollars, and find a very ready sale. No slaves are offered for sale, and only by exciting the cupidity of the master or on the breaking up or partition of an estate can they be obtained. Negroes have always commanded a better price in Cuba than in this shand, hence this too helpod to depopulate the country, as they were purchased here and sold in Cuba by American speculators. This practice has, however, bean effectually out a stop to by stringent laws restraining the traffic. It is found impossible to importable directly from the African cosal. Not a single carge, it is said, has been landed on the island for many a long year, and the native slaves do not increase. The spanish law allows any slave to purchase his liberty. The mode of obtaining a valuation is very favorable to the dave. He appoints an arbitrator, a colored man if he chooses, and the master appoints one. If there are disagree they them selves chosen third. Any slave, if amounts to free himself. They priete, however, to buy the Iresdom of some woman, whom they make their wife, and all her resource faust they pragure two or three of the small native horses, and acting on a few areas of upland ground live in abundance and the officery of ideness. I have been confidentially assured that the whole shard does not contain this house, which there who are not opinion and the price they bey her mactivity, in sustaining the harbor demand two dollars a day for descharging, and they refuse to work after two orders in the artivory in sustaining the harbor demand two dol

The Empire and its Parties—A Pien for Liberty in France.

[From the Courrier de Paris, attributed to the pin of M. de Grardto—Translated for the New York Herald.]

[Inder the present empire, which stands upon the foundation of universal suffrage, and a crowned with the hope of proteined liberty, the existence of parties each severally contanding for power, is unknown; such a state of things is a matter of part is the parties and have now no existence as a matter of repret to the parties.

There is, in fact, no sood reason whatever why sood political parties should exist in the present day. The only chance they have of ever coming to life again is on the supportion that the liberty which has been promised to the nation should be too long deterred and the gift be too long delayed. The instant that the liberty promised to the mation shall cease to be may longer a promise, and shall be an assured reality, what plea will political parties then have for their existence? What will they have to give? What will they have to promise? But when parties have nothing to give, and also when they have nothing to unumbe they have an have no existence; they are void of an i force and power; they become more studies and shadows.

Therefore the real interest of the empire is to not with respect to the liberty which has been pro-

thing 50 troumde, they can have no existence; they are word of all force and power; they become mere studes and enadows.

Therefore the real interest of the empire is to act with respect to the liberty which has been promised, with the same confidence as was done with respect to traiversal suffrage. The Emperor ought to be to less hold and vallant in giving liberty than he was in casting himself open universal suffrage. The same success will follow the same boldness. The confidence with which be successfully resorted to universal suffrage. The same success will follow the same boldness. The confidence with which be successfully resorted to universal suffrage will be crowned with the same success, if own used with regard to liberty.

As toull that is suital seen the dangers of therty—namely, that it might be made to be a tool and a dangerous weapon in the hands of pirty—is it not the very same that wis said centurality from 1830 down to 1838, and which was again repeated in 1830 against universal suffrage? Woold not haiversal suffrage have been laid acide and the control of the surface in the laid acide and the collection of the serving up of partice struggling with each citize for power? But, on the contrary, universal suffrage has proved to be the tomb of partice. Struggling with each citize for power? But, on the contrary, universal suffrage has proved to be the tomb of partice. It has indeed been their tome, but the tomb by a heavy atone. That stone which ought to cleen the mooth of the tomb is liberty.

The enemes of liberty are well awares of all that. They are affail, and have one special fear. This, they fear, is easy to be discovered by those who are able to reach being the main and the comb by a heavy atone. That stone which they are the old principle of legalimacy, which would find no larger place in the maintainment and inversal control and the partice of the parties which are alming at estab shaing a dynasty—namely, the legitimest party, the orders a party and the parties which are alming at entire

There is but one alternative. Either aborty is possible in France, or eye it is impossible. Now, if it is a possible in France at all, it follows that it is possible in the Empire. If therety is ever possible in France, it is possible abort for when will power ever be as strong, to undesputed of France as new? Why, then, should not therety is not being the possible in France, it is possible in Possible in England, which is possible in the danger of the Helgiam, which is possible in France, in respect to her or that it is not equally possible in France? Where wrealt he is danger of it in France? Is France, it respect to her or that it, is her entitled in France? Is from a would be into danger of it in France? Is France, at all obtained any size of the short montaned countries. Again, a tase Empire Nappleon III. I less fruity seated upon his through a woman of the france of the short montaned of worse than Quoen Victoria is upon her through a transfer of the France of France of Her possess at a marginess without her france of resources of his government admit above her before or less faithful and depoted? Is his policy less indicated by effectively see competent that the safe france of resources? Is his government admit as the france of resources? Is his government admit as the france of resources? Is his government that the market has above metaboxed Powers?

On the other hand, what would liberty can, if, being given by birn, it should be began a possible in a contrar, it would be in danger of voince verything. Such a course would be playing a pame which me inflorer play.

But the said by come that he people would above the lower play.

But the earli by some that the result above the locally given them, in revenge for the 21 of Occambor, where by the comparable he obtained the chiefpower—
If an endough within the obtained the chiefpower—
If a graph doubte any right to take up that date as a represent.

Cay imprector's Department, New York, Jan 2, 1888.

against him? Would the weak, fooled men of the 24 of February, 1848, have any such a right of the inter-lamantine, Causadiere, Lofus Bollin, and these who as up the short lives republic. Trans. [Gastle] Would the dynasty of August 9, 1850, have any such right [15] dynasty of Louis Philippe and family.] Woodsahe restored family of July 8, 1815, have any such pight! The elder branch of the Bourbons, restored to the Hubble P 1815.]

restored family of July's, 1815, have any sight fight; The elder branch of the Bourbers, restored to the brook if 1815.]

Again, it is said that liberty, if given to the brook if would be abused by the people, the floot falls or revolution would again be element, and the revolution by would again be element, and the revolution by would again be let loose.

But under what pretext and in what views could a new revolution be brought about, when this decreased would have nothing to give and nothing to promise when it had not nothers to promise the pretext of progress? By no means; the every time of progress which is evidently and truly when can fill direct out under the government of the new wasses of the Empire. There is not a single progress of any kind which is not compatible with the Empire and able to march is not compatible with the Empire and able to march is been made and.

No. The Empire has nothing to fear from the progress one.

No. The Empire has nothing to fear from the progress of the true, as universal surrage has been hitherto its stream has stronghoid.

We defy contradiction to what we here nevertice. We defy any one to preve the contrary.

The Case of Rodgers () To THE EDITOR OF THE IREA LINE

It appears that an carnest endeavor is being made to obtain a commutation of the sentence of the market reducer. Rodgers, to imprisonment for life. I trust that makes use the head of the executive will not permit a triling doubt, should he possibly entertain one, to be so mannied, or suffer his sympathies to be so wrought upon by the arguments and persuasions of a tew hundred politicates from the oppose the execution of a wise law.

The death penalty is not a crude idea, now has law under which this man was convicted a new internal to the penalty is not a crude idea, now has law under which this man was convicted a new internal to the contract of the contract of

practicable principles and requiring a thousand alteration

and improvements.

It has been the subject of long and diligent study and of careful legislation by able men, and should not be lightly set aside. It was framed by jurists familiar with the subject, and perfectly competent to value the doubts and set aside. It was framed by jurists familiar with the gabject, and perfectly competent to value the doubts and
contingencies, and weigh the difficulties attheting discretifof cases of so important a nature as capital efforcing discretifof cases of so important a nature as capital efforcing discretifcontrolled that its provisions are not likely to be during.

This man has had an importial trial, and bear defended
by able counsel. Every doubt or cirrumeatured had
could be construct in his favor he had the tun benefit
of. His youth, a character not shithered assort
ously bad, and the apparent absence of memoriated
murderous design were all considered, but
his guilt was so undentably manifest that he deterties of
proof or of the law could prevent his conviction. He was
convicted and sentenced to death by one who knows the
law of mercy as well as that of justice.

No new proof has been discovered since, no face found
in the evidence, no informality shown in the trial, no undue haste or lack of judgment in the declariff of what, all
nounced why it should be revoked that was manifested
to everybody before.

Now I ask why this man should not feeling? Whe is
there so learned in the salence of morality or she law as for

nounced why it should be revoked that was, an patent to everybody before.

Now I ask why this man should not defining? Who is there so learned in the science of morality or the law as the beat of the say why the half door felous now in our prisons waiting their doom deserve to live? They know the law of their country and its pennity, yet they writed the law of their country and its pennity, yet they writed the hy the feulest crimes, and the sympathising friends(!) of these wretches ask the dear kind public to explact their just this once and overlook the Irenks of the word in the post of the rections spirits. What a pity it is that justice must sometimes be done just to keep up appearinces, and that criminal law cannot be made philosophy import and fun in carnes!

In cases like this, when a petition for a new abuse of the prerequire is made, all lovers of frish and steer haters of wrong should make a counter pristion, and thus do what lies in their power to uphold the law and mete out to vice and crime their due. These petitions are treathers some time after centence, when popular indignation against even the most wanton outrages has partially died away or been succeeded by some new excitement, for dom wanting here, and all the circumstance assected his most revolting are forgotten; and interested friends of the felou cas by presuade weak and timid people, or continues, by plausible representations, induce more historial more untimisticity to ask the remission of a numinament which they had once deemed too merciful. They do not consider that they are doing a far greater are an advised by sonding these malefactors forth again into the more for the firms, but by affording a more dangerous priced minimal they could possibly do in allowing the law to ask discourse.

Again, the executive can scarcely help thing wrongly influenced. His sympathics maturally single-road relatives and supplicating friends in 6 fews everything through the distorted medium of interests expressioned and criminal parisprudence was a perplex

in the city and county of New York, from 1 December, 1867, to the 2d day of Jane Mea, 59; woman, 80; boys, 145; girls, 116

colored	persons, 7.
Abscess, lumbar 1	Fever, puerpoint Acces.
Albuminaria, and Bright's	Sever, poor permitaries.
	Fever, remittent
disease of kulneys 5	Pever, souriet
Aneurism 1	Fever, typhoid
Apopiexy 4	Fevor, typina
Apoplexy, serous 1	Heart, disease of the
Bleeding from lungs 1	Heart, rheumathidhease
Bleeding from stomach 1	of gri feet.
Brain, disease of 2	Heart, valveller disease of
Bronchitis 8	Inflammation of bladder.
Burned or scalded 1	Inflammation of bladder.
Cancer 1	Inflammation of bowell! . I
Cancer of the stomach 1	Inflammation of brain, be-
Casualty, by injury to the	Inflammation of liver
head 1	Inflammation of lungs 2
Cirrhosis of the liver 2	Inflammation of throat
Compression of the brain. 3	Intemperance
Concussion of the brain. 2	Jaundice
Congestion of the brain 5	Kidneys, disease of
Congestion of the lungs 9	Liver, disease di
Consumption	Malformation of heart.
Convolsions, infantile 28	Malformation of heart
Croup16	Malformation of lungs
Cyanonia 1	Maramus, fefaftife
Debility , adult 4	Meanion
Debility, infantile10	Mumpe
Delirfum tremens 6	Old ago
Diabetes 1	Paley
Diarrhosa 8	Pleurisy 174 . 194
Drepsy 2	Fremature birth
Drorey in the head 12	Rheumausm
Drowned 4	Scrofuls
Dysentery 6	Scurvy
Enlargement of the heart. 2	Smallpox2
Entargement of the liver, 1	Softening of the stomach, 1
Epilepsy 1	Sullborn
France as 4	Suicide, by landanum
Exposure 1	
Fever, bilious 1	Teething
Fever, intermittent 2	Total
	enpared with corresponding

Coder 1 year. 144 30 to 40 years 43
1 to 2 years 41 40 to 50 years 20
2 to 5 years 54 50 to 60 years 20
5 to 10 years 12 60 to 70 years 20
10 to 15 years 6 70 to 80 years 20
15 to 20 years 8 80 to 30 years 6
20 years 16 Unknown 20
25 to 30 years 16
25 to 30 years 33
Total SATIVITIES

Sogland 6 Spain 2
Franco 3 Switzerland 1
Germany 29 United States Aviv 20
Greand 8 Unknown 2
Franco 1 Total 1
Scotland 1 Total Scotland Promise inspire poss.

Almeshouse, Bik'le Island, 14 S. Vinceot's Horodai.

Beileyne Hospital.

30 Smallpox Hospital Island, 14 Word 1st. Emily Hospital.

Colored Home Hospital.

4 Word 1st. Emily Hospital.

Fenit'y Hospital Bik's Isl. 5

Bandail's Isl'd Nurs. Holl.

Auto.

22 T 2 141 D STANDARD

Our Nobraska Correspondence. OMARA Crrv, Nebraska Ter., Dec. 21, 1857.

A New Governor and Secretary for Nebraska—The Officials -The Legislature and its Progress in Business-Utah and the Anticipated War-General News.

Since my last letter to the HERALD of day before yesterday, news has reached here of the appointment of Mr. Stevens, of Kentucky, as Governor of Nebraska. This I have as common report, and also that Mr. Walch, of Michigan, succeeds T. B. Cuming, as Secretary. Mr. Welch it peresent here, and if appointed, probably will not assume the suites of his post until his appointment is confirmed. Mr. Welch is a pleasant, agreeable young man, well calcultited for a new country, and seems quite popular amongst those who know him. The rest of the offician of Nebraska, it is expected and hoped, will follow in the rank of rotation, particularly the old appointments. The United States Marshal-the most decidedly unpopular of the whole body-is absent, probably in Washington, and if Uncle Samuel can find any business for him elsewhere, &

is universally hoped he will.

The Logislature is still in session and progressing slowly with business. A few committees of induct coassquence have reported, yet but few of the leading obsumed of more than local impertance have been breached... it seems now generally understood that the Capital question will be agitated here with almost a certainty of success, banska from Omaha City to some inland point will pass both houses and be signed by the acting Governor. In this event, will Congress sanction the move, is the quoe-tion? I am convinced that it is the wish of a large ma-

this event, will Congress sanction the move, is the quoetion? I am convinced that it is the wish of a inric majority of the actual residents of Nebraska to remove the
Capitol from this point, inland, but the conflicting interests
of town sites might make it difficult to smeet that poin.

The subject of a war with Utah Territory, or the Mormone, is the principal topic of conversation throughout
the ferritory, excepting "hard times." It is a sistor forritory, and amongst us here in Nebraska, and epositio
here in lowa, and in the upper country, there are very
many Mormons, and apongst them are men of intenliggence, wealth and good social standing.

After excemed and efficient head of the War Department should know that throughout this Western word, it
almost every community, there are many Mormons whose
sympathies are with their friends and relatives in Utah,
Thousands from England. Wales, Switzerland and elecwhere are expected here early in the spring, to magnate to
the valley under orders of their supreme head, Brigham
Young. If there must be war, it will be war to the kinds
and to the death; and under the present guilance of the
Church, the time must and will come, sconer or later, when
war will and must come. In a pecunary and eternal point
of view for many, the sooner it comes the better for the
United States. It may be considered a politic move to
make war on the Mormons at present; but if one half of
the official reports be true, and here we have a good
opportunity of judging), the sconer it comes the better for the
United States, it will be some extent an unpopular move to
make war on the Mormons at present; but if one half of
the ethical reports be true (and here we have a good
opportunity of judging), the sconer it comes the better to
will be. To the westward of here, in the new occurity of
Mource, there is a Mormon mettlement where Beaver
Creek empties into the Laupe Fork of the Platte. Word was
sent me about a week since, that the Mormons there were
committing depredations, and making thr

people thard times" in these "diggins" seem "getting no "The "thard times" in these "digglins" seem "getting no bester-very fast." Nine tenths of our people owe, and have an immediate way of pay. Everything in the shoot of property is quite low. The merchants here, what few that show is very little in the country. Provisions of all kinds atill hold up comparatively high. Thus far the winter has been quite open and pleasant. Gambling to a considerable extent is carried on here, as usual. The should be the shoot of the dollar.

The detachment, consisting of four troop of cavalry and two companies of infantry, under the command of Leute-nant Colonel-Johnston, and which had been ordered last spring as an escort to the party detailed to survey the southern boundary of Kansas, have returned to Fort Lea-venworth, where they will remain for the winter. These journey, having travelled, inside of seven months, over five thousand miles of country. The only casualty during this freg march was the loss of one man, who happened to lasten behind the command, when he was immediately atand killed; his body was recovered a few days afterwards, horrfully mutilated. The result of the expedition has been

ment, from Colonel Rogers and Captain Stephens, of the mounted volunteers serving in Florids. Those volunteers which have been recently called into requisition by the which have been recently called into requisition by the Gevernor of Florida, occusioned by the many bold and

Geverber of Florida, occasioned by the many bold and daring acts of reachery committee by the Sammolo tribe of Ingians, have been incessantly on the scout.

Tapt. Stophens reports the loss of forty horses, which were killed one night by the Indians while grains quant convenient to the camp.

The troops is w stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and who are ordered to winter there, consists of the following corps:—Two troop of the second dragoons, and five troop of the state of the following corps:—Two troop of the second dragoons, and five troop of the state of artitlery a light battery of six funs; third regiment of artitlery, eleven companies of the forth artiflery and six companies of the sixth infanty and six companies of the sixth infanty. The tesignation of Capt. Abert J. Magliten, fourth r ment of artillery, has been accepted by the President the Unified States, to take effect bec. 31, 1867.

Liceas Col. J. W. Ripley, Ordnance Department, has been designated by the Secretary of War to inspect and report upon the condition of the armories and arsenas of construction within the United States. This is in accordi

port upon the condition of the armories and arsenas of construction within the United States. This is in accordance with paragraph 1,246 army regulations, which requires an isopection to be made bleenially.

WERKLY MAIL FROM FORE LEAVEN WORTH.

HEADQUARTING OF THE ARMY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1857.

CONSEAL CROSSES—NO. 16.

Latrangements having been made by the Post Office Department to establish, immediately, a weekly mail from Deriverworth City as far as Fort Kearny; the mail between that point and Fort Laranie will be transmitted by the commanding officer of Fort Kearny; and, between Fort Laranie and the nearest station of the troops in Utah, by the commanding officer of Fort Kearny; and, between Fort Laranie and fifteenth of each month.

The commanding officer of Fort Kearny and Larazie will give their personal attention to this duty, and will confer freely with each other, and act in concert in relation to the

At each pest an exist account will be kept of the number of fetters, documents, &c., received and sent, with the onte of their receipt and transmission.

The letters, documents, &c., to be sent in the mail will be made into convenient packages, enclosed in stout wrappets, and sealed. The several packages in each mail will be numbered, and the number of letters, &c., in mail will be sent to the several packages and the sent to the series of the series and the series will be sent to the series of the series and the series will be sent to the series of the se

cach, written upon it. With the mail, a letter will be send to the commanding officer of the next station, giving him a list of the packages seni, with the mumber of enclosured in each.

The receipt of the mail will be schowledged, and any deficiency in it noted, by return mail.

The commanding officer of Fort Kearny will put the mail of the latter have not been disturbed, they while senis of the latter have not been disturbed, they while senis of the latter have not been disturbed, they while senis of the latter have not been disturbed, they while senis of the latter have not been disturbed, they while formanded without bring opened. The same with respect to gackages comming from Utah for places this side of Fore Laramie.

The commanding officer in Utah will give orders to the station and spectry collection as may be necessary for the same and spectry collection as may be necessary for the same and spectry collection as may be necessary for the safe and spectry collection and distribution of the mails from and to the various stations and individuals within his command.

It when any letter, document he, marked on official business, common in the mail to Fort Kearny underpaid, the commanding officer of the post will cause he acitig assistant quarternaster to pay the amount due, that the latter may be taken out of the Post Office and sout to its address; and any letter, &c., marked on official business, comming to Fort Kearny in the military mails without a samp, will be prepaid there in the manner, and mailed. Well will, hereafter, as experience shall show them to be necessary make such modifications in these details as will, further tend to the regular and safe transmission of mails within his command and as far as the first military station in Utah; and will ensure a strict accountability, required thereof, the services of pelaware, Shawner, or other civilined indians, can it has been represented be advantageously on the result hereof the two the following measures. But the report to the commanding officer of

When the correspond with the commanders of Forte Keanty and Lavania Circher in the matter, and will affect them being other mediatable therein as may be white his owner.

The position them not interpretation, and here here the continued of Richard at the earliest day 1998 his and continued of Richard at the Article of the Circher at the Continued of Richard at the Article of the Circher at the Continued of Richard at the Article of the Circher at the Continued of Richard at the Article of the Circher at the Cir